GARRICK THEATRE-8:30-Thoroughbred GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Every Evening-Vaude-HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA-S-Vaudeville. TER & BIAL'S S Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8:15 to 12-Vaude-MANHATTAN BEACH-Rice's Evangeline and Pain's PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vaudeville

TERRACE GARDEN-S-Der Polengraf.

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New-Nork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1896.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is a matter of eager discussion in Berlin whether the Czar, during his sojourn Germany, will visit that city. === The health of Prince Blsmarck is said to be excellent. = Terrible rain and wind storms have swept certain parts of Ontario, demolishfarm buildings. - Mr. Chamberlain, Cecil Rhodes to testify before the Chartered now be known as the "crime of 1853." Senator ling on the rights of the plain people? Or did you Secretary of State for the Colonies, will invite Investigating Committee.

DOMESTIC.-Senator Thurston has written a sharp reply to Senator Stewart concerning the charge that W. J. Bryan was in the pay of the W. T. Sherman, made the final vows and joined the Jesuit order. — Mr. Moody closed the Northfield Bible Conference with a number of addresses to crowded congregations. - Major McKinley spent the day at the home of Chairman Hanna, in Cleveland. - Two men were killed while making balloon ascensions in the West, ==== Two thousand delegates are expected to attend the Republicar National League Convention at Milwaukee.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, passed a pleasant Sunday in Irvington, listening to a sermon in the morning, taking a drive to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in the afternoon and meeting the neighbors of his host, John Brisben Walker. - The strike of the employes of the Adams Express Company continued, but the officials made favorable reports of the way business was going on. = Alois Dinkelman, who conducted a boardinghouse at No. 145 West Twentleth-st., while insane killed his wife and then committed suicide.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 76; average, 80.

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154
Nassau St., every case of failure of a train boy
or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

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resorts or their country homes, cin have The
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Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$2 per month or \$5.50 for three months, foreign postage prepaid. The address can be changed as often as desired.

The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one. for the expense of one.

The letter from D. O. Eshbaugh that we publish this morning ought to give pause to the reckless Democratic and Populistic campaigners, one of whose chief arguments for the policy of repudiation has been the alleged desperate condition of the Western farmers Statements to this effect are fighting for sound money, and who have to most other branches of industry. Mr. Esh- cents for silver dollars worth much less, then batteh, however, shows, as the result of a careful investigation, that, so far from suffering exceptionally, the farmers of some of the principal Northwestern agricultural States have been getting higher prices for their farms in recent years, and therefore, undoubtedly, larger incomes from them. Mr. Eshbaugh is at the head of a large business in the States referred to, and his concluand accurate information

Mr. Bourke Cockran is not a candidate for any citizen wNo, although a lifelong Democrat, committed itself. He is a man of so much force of character and such convincing powers of expression that he has been invited to give utter- and the American people would have strangely ance to his views at a public meeting, and it is depreciated in character, even as their silver dolto be held to-morrow night in the Madison Square | lars have in value, if it were possible for them to

Garden. The demand for tickets is already so great that it is evident that Mr. Cockran will have as large an audience as the one assembled at the late Bryan fiasco. The people will go to this meeting, not because of their curiosity regarding Mr. Cockran's personality, but because they are interested in what he will say. If Mr. Bryan wishes to see the style of oratory that attracts and pleases a New-York audience, he could not do better than to attend the meeting to be held under the auspices of the Honest-Money League.

The Northfield Bible Conference was brought to a close yesterday with aimost continuous meetings from early morning till late at night, Mr. Moody, who had been urged to speak more frequently during the last two weeks, delivering no less than five addresses. The Conference, viewed from all points, has been one of the most successful ever held under the direction of the noted evangelist, and so eager are the people for Bible teaching that a supplementary conference, lasting another fortnight, will begin to-morrow. One of the striking addresses of yesterday was that of Dr. Meyer, the English preacher, which is published in our columns this morning. If Dr. Meyer's teaching on the deeper spiritual life seems mystical in some of its phases, this sermon is as plain and practical as any utterance that ever came from Mr. Moody himself.

Senator Thurston has written a vigorous letter to Senator Stewart anent the charge that Mr. Bryan has been the paid agent and spokesman of the free-silver combine. This charge was not made by Mr. Thurston; he merely repeated what had been said by a well-known Democratic journal in Chicago. Thus far Mr. Bryan has not seen fit to enter any denial, although another Chicago paper has since averred that his salary from the silver-mine owners was \$6,000 a year. Mr. Thurston is correct in saying that the Democratic candidate is the man, and the only man, who can make definite and conclusive answer to this serious allegation. It was all right, of course, for the silverites to hire men to carry on their propaganda; but if one of their agents was the man who is posing as the champion of the down-trodden masses, the people of the country would like to know it.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

When the venerable Senator Sherman speaks the people always listen and consider. Forty years of most distinguished public service have won for him the regard and confidence of the Nation, and men have learned that he always illuminates any subject he touches. The Senator's speech in opening the Ohio campaign at Columbus was almost entirely devoted to the question of silver coinage and was largely historical. He began by reviewing the attempts made to secure the concurrent use of two metals as money, and the failure of each. In 1792 Jefferson and Hamilton held that 15 to 1 was the right ratio, but that drove gold out of use. President Jefferson by executive order stopped silver coinage under that act, and the Mint reports show that not a silver dollar was coined during the years 1806-1835 inclusive. Senator Sherman suggests that Jefferson's order might now be styled the "crime of 1806." Then came the attempt of Jackson, Benton and Webster in 1834, who tried the ratio of 16 to 1. But as France was coining silver at the ratio of 151/2 to 1, and thus paying about 3 per cent more for the metal, our silver was sent abroad, and from that time on the country stood on a gold basis. Senator Sherman brings out the important fact, recorded in the report of the committee on the bill in the House, that the avowed purpose of Congress was to establish a single gold standard, and this act, approved by President Jackson, he says might now be called the "crime of 1834."

The next revision was in 1853, when Democrats had control of all branches of the Government, and President Pierce signed the act expressly intended, as the report of the committee in the House declares, to make silver subservient. This measure was passed under the leadership of that | policy when in your heart you believed he was an eminent Democrat, Senator Hunter, and should usurper, invading a sovereign State and tramp-Sherman next gives in full the history of the re- know that he was doing the manly thing, facing vision of 1873, which became necessary in order to prepare for specie resumption, and showed that the measure was prepared by the Treasury Department in conference with the ablest experts In the country, that it was introduced in 1870 and was under discussion in Congress three years, and that the omission of the 41214-grain silver dollar, which "was never in the bill at any "stage," was always plainly stated. The measure passed February 12, 1873, when there was no silver and little gold in circulation, and when prices were fixed and quotations made in paper only, then so depreciated that gold bore a premium of 14 per cent.

These passages of history are of the highest importance at this time, because they completely refute all the false pretences regarding the "demonetization of silver," which are made the basis of an attempt to plunder the whole Nation for the benefit of silver millionaires. But Senator Sherman strikes home when he quotes from Senators Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, their approval of the gold standard in 1874, sixteen months after the act of 1873 was passed. Senator Jones said in the Senate:

I am opposed to any proposition, in whatever form it may come, that attempts to override what God himself has made for money. I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country.

This was June 11, and the next day Senator

There have been a great many battles fought against gold, but gold has won every time. Gold never has compromised. . . . Gold has made never has compromised. . . Gold has made the world respect it all the time. The English people once thought they could get along with-out gold for awhile, but they had to come back

In the same speech Mr. Stewart said that the laboring man ought to have his wages in gold, because gold was required to pay the interest on the National debt. He insisted that the simple question was "whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or "whether we are going to cheat him with some-"thing else." According to Mr. Stewart, he and the other silver Senators are now engaged in trying to cheat him with something else. These speeches prove that the two Sepators from the silver States, who have since become the most vociferous advocates of free silver coinage, did not then imagine that any harm was done by have often been accepted as true by those who disuse of silver to them, or their constituents, or to the country. But when silver declined in found a sufficient explanation for the supposed | price, and a chance came to take many millions facts in the causes that have brought depression | from the people by compelling them to pay 100

began the conspiracy of the silver millionaires. Senator Sherman's statement of the consequences of free coinage to pensioners, depositors in savings banks and wage-earners is remarkably clear and strong, but no one could more fitly appeal to the honor of the Nation against the repudiation involved in paying 53-cent dollars financial institution of this city that does much on United States bonds, for which the Nation received gold, and on which it solemnly promised sions appear to be carefully drawn from ample to pay gold. He shows that the entire bonded debt has been created under laws which have made gold the only standard of value, and within the last six years have expressly required the office. He fills no public place. He is simply a maintenance of the parity of all other forms of money with gold. It is difficult to comprehend cannot follow the Democratic party in the how any man of fair intelligence and integrity vagarles and lunacies to which it has recently of purpose can read the argument of the reteran Senator from Ohio, and hesitate in the least as to his duty. The speech will be read by millions,

Mr. Sherman has so forcibly presented.

GOLD FOR THEM, SILVER FOR OTHERS. Mr. Bryan is running for President on a plat-

form which declares: "We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract."

Among his most earnest and trusted supporters are Governor Altgeld and Senator Stewart. Yet both these advocates of this platform require poor people who make contracts for future payment with them to agree to pay in gold, and there are vociferous advocates of Bryan's election in the East who make the same requirement. On the other band, the Republican financiers who have urged most strenuously the trouble that free coinage would cause have refrained from taking such measures to protect themselves. Which shows the greater patriotism, the man who shouts for free silver while protecting himself against it, or the man who opposes free silver at the same time that he refuses to take advantage of the misfortune that It may bring to his poorer neighbors?

THE GROVEL OF HOKE.

Hoke! Hoke! just a few words with you, Hoke. You wrote a letter the other day to a Bryan notification meeting in Georgia giving your reasons for supporting a free-silver candidate for President, after having talked loud and long in favor of a gold standard, to which you had become an earnest and presumably sincere convert. through your having belonged to the official family of President Cleveland. You say you must be consistent, and that, as you urged upon silver men the duty of supporting a gold platform if it should be adopted at Chicago, you feel bound to take your own medicine. Well, you know the class of people whose special virtue is consistency. It was all right to be consistent, if you felt that way about it. But, Hoke, why did you go out of your way to insult your own record?

In your letter you talk about finance as a minor issue, about local Georgia interests which seem to you more important, and about the trusts and monopolies which you think would be fostered by Republicans. Surely those were good enough Morgans to serve you till after election. But you were not content. You had started in and you swallowed the whole hog. You announced that the Chicago platform meant "Government "according to the terms of the Constitution; for "the rights of the plain people of the land." The Chicago Convention thought that government according to the terms of the Constitution was not maintained in 1894 when the President of the United States "invaded" the sovereign State of Illinois and the United States Courts "usurped" the right to enforce its decrees. That is the particular violation of the Constitution that Mr. Bryan's followers complain of. At that time, it will be remembered, there was a riot in Chicago which caused delay to the United States mails, interfered with interstate commerce, resulted in loss of much property and in the destruction of human life. The State authorities sympathized with this riot. President Cleveland issued a proclamation warning all persons to keep order, sent General Miles to Chicago with troops to protect life and property, showed that the whole power of the Federal Government would be exerted in behalf of law and order, and by those acts stopped what threatened to be a reign of violence not only in Chicago, but in every large city of the Union. All over the country and in Europe people held their breath in fear of a general outbreak. That outbreak was prevented by the

courage of President Cleveland. Where were you, Hoke, in those days? We believe you were Secretary of the Interior. How did you feel then about your chief's action? Did you think the Constitution was being violated? Did you want Altgeld to have his way and arson to have free swing? Did you sit silent in the Cabinet and pretend to support the President's demagogues boldly, and doing what the honest and law-abiding people of this country wanted him to do? If you thought he was a tyrant, false to his oath, how could you continue to serve him? If you agreed with him, why do you now take pains to emphasize your desertion to the enemies of his policy? You know as well as anybody that this talk about government according to the terms of the Constitution and the rights of the plain people was aimed at him, and meant to conciliate the disorderly elements against whom he had enforced the law. Everybody knows you had to go with the party in Georgia or give up your political future. But you could have taken your handful of silver and gone over to Bryan without proclaiming your joy at embracing anarchy. You didn't have to grovel that way.

FRANCE'S GREAT PROBLEM.

Attention is again sharply called to the population question in France by the publication of the corrected returns of the census which was taken in March last. From these it appears that the total poulation of the Republic is only 38,-228,969. That is an increase of only 138,819 dince the census of 1891, or 27,764 a year. This ndicates a state of affairs for which no parallel is to be found elsewhere in the civilized world. It is not that mortality in France is exceptionally high, for it is not; the death rate is probably no higher than the average in Western Europe. Nor is it that there has been any extraordinary amount of immigration, for there has not; despite the acquisition of new colonial empires, Frenchmen still cling to the Fatherland more faithfully than any other European people.

The secret of the trouble is found, unmistakably and exclusively, in the abnormally low birth rate, which is now annually only about 22 in the thousand. At the beginning of the present century it was 32. Then there were twentyfour Departments with a birth rate of from 35 to 40. Now there are none with a rate above 30, and in some it is as low as 15. Those figures. tell the whole disastrous story. Or, if anything more be needed, it is found in this fact, that the only actual increase in population is now in cities some. In the country the population is steadily beginning of the century the population of France was nearly double that of Great Britain, the latter is to-day the larger. At the time of the Revolution the population of France was 50

ner cent Nor can French statesmen console themselves counts more than mere numbers. It is only too evident that the quality of the French people is also beginning to deteriorate. This is accounted for, in part, by the fact, already mentioned, that the urban population is increasing entific value. at the expense of the rural. Its result is seen in this other fact, recently brought out in statisties with convincing force, that France is being outstripped by her rivals in trade and commerce and manufactures. With a singularly fertile soil and genial climate, with unsurpassed advanership of the land which is supposed to be the passing that of almost if not quite every other nation-a high English authority recently called is actually suffering from the most fatal of all which we have not mentioned, and the sys-

vote against the principles and the facts which diseases, depopulation. There is no other question before her statesmen and publicists of a tithe of the importance of this-how to bring about a normal and healthy increase in the number of her inhabitants.

MORE BRYAN SOPHISTRIES.

In his Madison Square Garden speech Mr. Bryan, attempting to answer the charge that free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would flood this country with cheap money, said;

Now, how much sliver can come here? Not he coined sliver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and coinage. I unlimited coinage at the present ratio, mer-chandles silver cannot come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our

The answer to this argument is, that not only is it not true, but that Mr. Bryan in another paragraph contradicts it. That paragraph reads as

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in fifty-cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar, when melted, loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down price of bullion Silver bullion is at present worth about 68

cents an ounce. Under free coinage its mint value would be \$129 an cunce. It is a wellknown fact that manufactured silver, except in cases where extraordicary artistic skill has been expended upon it, can be bought by weight, at a slight advance on the bullion value. The exception has little more influence on the movement of silver than the expensive pictures which are painted on canvas have upon the value of cloth. Even under the gold standard, with silver at the present low price, the mint received for melting quantities of silverware, because the metal was worth more at the mint than in its manufactured state. The bulk of the silver of the world to-day, in whatever state it is, could be bought for less than \$1.29 an ounce. In that case, if the United States Mint would give all the silver brought to it a legal-tender value of \$129 an ounce, the bulk of the silver of the world would come in this direction. In the second paragraph quoted Mr. Bryan says that the silver dollar is to get its full value from the establishment of a mint price which will "leave "no surplus silver upon the market to drag down "the price of bullion." If there is to be no surplus silver in the world to drag down the price, then we must absorb that vast bulk of silver which the free-coinage men say is in so little demand that it has only about half its proper value, and Mr. Bryan did not tell the truth when he said that "almost all of it is more valuable at this "time in other lands than it will be at our mints "under free coinage." We cannot double the price of the world's silver and at the same time have that silver stay where either for coin or merchandise it has only the present value. It is concelvable that we might have a cheap dollar and create no new demand for silver. Also that we might take the bulk of the world's silver and so raise its price. But we cannot do both. The two things are contradictory.

ARCTIC ADVENTURE IN 1896.

The present season is marked with more than ordinary interest in respect of Arctic exploration. More expeditions than usual have been at work, and some results of uncommon importance have already been attained. Dr. Nansen has just returned from his daring adventure, crowned with brilliant success. He did not reach the Pole, but he got about two hundred miles nearer to it than any one else has done; he demonstrated the practicability of his peculiar have never been two such crops in succession method of exploration, although he partially disproved his own theory of Arctic currents, and | took another rise of three-sixteenths, in view of he gained a considerable store of information concerning the polar regions which he will presently make the common property of the world. His achievement assures him honorable fame among the most daring and most successful of explorers in the frozen North.

What Mr. Andrée is doing is a matter of speculation. Word may be expected from him any cial stocks abroad of 860,000 bales American, report was that he was ready to start on his unique voyage, and is only awaiting a favorable wind. If that did not speedily come, however, he would have to abandon the enterprise for this year, for the Arctic day was drawing to a close, and, of course, he would not venture on a balloon voyage to the Pole by starlight. The rumor that his balloon had been seen by Indians on this continent is not for a moment to be credited. The probability is that he has not started, but is on his way back to Europe, baffled by unpropitious

The Peary expedition is icebound, but in good condition, and will doubtless be able to continue its work. Its commander's name is identified with some of the most successful exploits in Northern Greenland, and there is good reason to look for many more achievements by him and to a mere dash for the Pole, but to complete exploration of the country as he goes along, to filling out the blank spaces on the map, and to adding as much as possible to detailed scientific lore. That is, after all, the most profitable work to be done in those regions, and the doing of it distinguishes the true explorer from the more sensational adventurer.

The Jeaffreson-Farnham expedition has got back from Spltzbergen with not much to its credit in the way of actual discovery, but with plenty of stories to tell of desperate struggles and hairbreadth escapes from destruction. One man died of scurvy. The others, in attempting to explore the bays and inlets of the coast, had their boat crushed in the ice, and would probably have perished miserably had not some walrus-hunters appeared upon the scene and rescued them. Spitzbergen is scarcely half-way from Norway to the Pole, and must be reckoned in fairly low latitudes compared with the height attained by Greely, Peary, Nansen and others. Yet the exploration of it is attended with no less danger than attempts upon the Pole itself.

Far more successful was the Conway expedition, which also made Spitzbergen the scene of its endeavors. Sir Martin Conway, naturally, after his famous scrambles on the Karakorum and large towns, already congested and unwhole- and Himalaya ranges, chose inland exploration and mountain climbing rather than voyaging decreasing. The net result is, that while at the along the coast. He made his way clear across Spitzbergen, from west to east, and back again. There was no such lofty climbing to do as in Asia. But there were some considerable hills, with precipitous walls of ice, the ascent of which per cent larger than that of Germany, but to-day was a most arduous task. There were also some the population of Germany is the larger by 30 | enormous bogs and swamps, across which passage was both dangerous and difficult. All obstacles were overcome, however, and a more with the theory that character of population complete knowledge of the interior of Spitzbergen was gained than the world has ever had before. Sir Martin and his comrades are still pursuing their tasks in that inhospitable region, and will doubtless attain further results of sci-

Special attention has been attracted to the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, through the fact of its having effected an accidental junction with Dr. Nansen and having brought him home to Europe. It has been busy in Franz Josef Land, and has made the first accurate maps of tages of situation, with a system of popular own- the western part of that territory. It has also discovered new islands of considerable magnimost perfect in the world, and with wealth sur- tude, forming a part of the same group, and has secured some valuable collections of geological, botanical and mineralogical spectmens. France the richest country in the world-France | work of all these explorers, and of other parties

tematic zeal with which they return to it year after year, proves that the passion for Arctic research has not been abated, either by the awful tragedy of the Jeannette, or by the preposterous fiasco of the Wellman excursion. Men will continue to count nothing done so long as anything remains undone. They will not cease from their heroic labors until the uttermost recesses of the mysterious North have yielded up their glacier-guarded secrets.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. It is safe to say that Mr. Bryan did not mean

by his great effort to hoist stocks for speculators in London or New-York, but he did it, all the same. He did not mean to make a failure so dismal that friends and foes alike would be completely disillusioned regarding his possible potency as a champion of the silver cause, but those hated goldbugs of Wall Street would today be pleased to pay him a good salary and expenses for keeping himself on view and on tap until Election Day. His friends may not be astonishingly bright, but they know enough to direct him to take a season of entire rest and seclusion. The truth is that Wall Street was unreasonably nervous about this invasion. It had a notion that the orator who had captured a Democratic Convention by accurately representing its temper might produce some thaumaturgic change in public opinion by a speech to the mob in New-York. That was because Wall Street had never put Bryan's speech on the apothecary's scale, to see how light it was.

The apprehension being over, stocks mounted. railroads an average of \$2 per share and trusts \$2.20 per share, which confirms the judgment of a week ago that prices were then unnaturally depressed. There are still some who argue that the entire season until the Presidential election must be disturbed by a succession of such rather groundless frights. That does not altogether seem probable. The unknown quantity has been sized up, and is found a very small quantity. The chances are that confidence will steadily grow from this time. With Sherman at the West, Bourke Cockran here this week, and President Harrison soon, public opinion is likely to appreciate the weakness of the sliver cause. and when that happens men will begin to set their houses in order for a revival of business. The politicians have plenty of fighting to do yet, but the business world has taken the measure of the opposing forces, and begins to guess

what will happen. A fact tending strongly to help business. though not the Treasury, is the sharp decline of imports, which have been for two weeks of August \$15,907,347 at New-York, against \$21,-601,168 last year, a decrease of 26 per cent. In drygoods the decrease for the same weeks was over 23 per cent. At the same time merchandise exports increased, though only 5 per cent for the two weeks. It is not the time for cotton to move much, although the crop is from two weeks to a month earlier than usual, but Atlantic exports of wheat were for the week nearly 60 per cent, and for the crop year since July 1 about 83 per cent larger in quantity than a year ago. Domestic trade does not gain as yet, nor could it be expected to with the money market as much restricted as it has been, commercial loans being hard to place at any figure, but the decrease in exchanges of all Clearing Houses for August thus far is but 6.6 per cent compared with last year, and 14.2 compared with 1892. But for disastrous results of Chicaso speculation in Trust stocks, the outlook would be considerably more favorable.

Wheat has fallen a fraction, in spite of a very gloomy Government report, for Western receipts continue more than 50 per cent larger than last year, and since July 1 have been 82 per cent larger. During more than seventy years corn has never been as low at New-York as it is now, being 5% cents below the lowest then ever known last December, but there as the last and the one now maturing. Cotton the serious injury done by drouth and heat, and estimates are now running wide apart. But it is timely to notice that those who predicted a yield of 6,500,000 bales last year have to face an actual outcome of 7,003,646 bales already, and the European mill stocks August 1 were 755,000 bales of 400 pounds, besides commerfallen to 214,973 bales, but owing to the stoppage of many mills the quantity held outside of commercial stocks here is not easily estimated. It may be presumed that the world carries over to the new crop year stocks of American cotton probably exceeding 1,800,000 bales, though to be somewhat reduced before Septem-

The decrease in weekly output of pig-iron in July was from 180,532 tons to 159,768, but many other furnaces have stopped since August 1 so that the actual production now is, doubtless, smaller by a sixth than July 1, and nearly 30 per cent less than in November. At such a time as this, with the great steel companies selling comparatively little, though in operation, the reported increase of 26,192 tons in unsold stocks of iron probably falls below the fact. Nominal prices did not change last week, his comrades. He is devoting his attention not but the small business done was mainly at concessions, and it is noted that Alabama No. 2 is offered at \$6 50 at Birmingham, which is equal to \$10 25 here. Copper drifts back to its old price below 11 cents, and lead is lower, at 2% cents, with considerable sales. A large part of the coke ovens are stopped, as a like proportion of the Lake iron mines. Shipmerts of boots and shoes are 10 per cent smaller than last year for August, thus far, and the business is hindered by the demand for higher prices, while leather is held steady by combinations, and hides are falling-6 per cent for the week.

Nothing satisfactory can be said just now of the textile industries except that they are waiting with less risk and loss than when most of the mills were at work. Yet discontinuance of work means smaller purchasing power for a great number of hands. Some cotton goods, and also some woollens, are quoted lower, in spite of the decrease in production. Cotton goods are still accumulating, and the advance in raw material seems to have no influence upon the market whatever. Wool sales for the week at the three chief markets were 2,044,600 pounds, against 5,334,200 last year, and 7,164,602 for August sales have been 4.791,000, against 11,503,500 last year, and 16,436,302 in 1892. The failures in August thus far have been considerably larger than in either of the previous years, the increase for the first week being mainly in manufactures, but in the second week swelled by the great speculative failure at Chicago.

My name is Sinjun; I'm a martyr; All my dearest silver hopes have had a fall. Any wooden Injun Would be smarter Than to run another Billy Bryan ball.

Lord Russell of Killowen will find that he is no stranger here; the welcome that will be given him on all sides will be to a man whose achievements and ability are thoroughly well known in

It is a safe prophecy that Mr. Bryan will not quote from Senator Sherman's Columbus speech in his letter of acceptance. No, not even a garbled or isolated extract.

The intention of the Commissioners of the new East River bridge to call an architect in consultation as to the best method of beautifying the structure without losing sight of its utili tarian purposes is commendable. It is fervently hoped by all who have occasion to cross the present structure that when the new bridge is built it will be a thing of beauty as well as of use. If

it is it will be an advance in two directions on the present structure, at least, the shore ends of it, The lesson of mismanagement embodied in remodelling the approaches to the Brooklyn Bridge should not be lost on the men who are planning the new span. There is plenty of room over the river, and beauty will go a long way toward atoning for possible minor defects.

Comparisons between the oratory and logic of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cockran will be inevitable after Tuesday's big meeting, and the soundmoney men have no fear of them.

In sports, if not in politics, the West is giving particularly good account of itself in the East. On Saturday the Messrs, Neel, of Chicago, defeated Messrs. Hovey and Hobart in the Narragansett tennis tournament, and Marcus Daly's colt Ogden, from Montana, captured the most valuable of American races at Sheepshead Bay,

After mature reflection, Mr. Bryan has come to the conclusion that the quotation marks placed around the famous saying about the "crown of thorns" and "cross of gold" do not rightfully belong there. That is, he claims originality for his blasphemous metaphors and asserts that he is willing to assume the full responsibility for them. Inasmuch as he had used this language on several previous occasions and cannot remember that it was borrowed from any one else, it is only fair that he should do this.

The return of Nansen, only partly successful, and the fate of Lilienthal call to mind the continued failure of human effort in two interesting

PERSONAL.

William Oliff, who died at New-Brighton, Staten Island, at the age of eighty-six, on Sunday, August 9, was the son of William Oliff, prompter at the old Park Theatre in the early part of the century, and in 1824-25 a member of the dramatic company at the Chatham Garden Theatre. He well remembered many of the old actors, and liked to speak of them and of his own associations with the stage when a

"Mme. Sarah Bernhardt," says "The Gentlewoman" "is installed for the summer at Belle Isle; there she has bought a kind of fortress, which dates from the time of Floquet, Superintendent of Finance. The great actress has not changed one stone of the fortress, but she has decorated the interior with antique furniture, brasses and bibelots. At the entrance she has placed two immerse ibis, with outstretched wings. These birds, dear to the Exputians, are of zinc and painted green. The actress is the 'good fairy' of all the fisherfolk, and I hear from a friend who has visited Belle Isie that many English people come to the place by the Quiberon boat merely to have a glimpse of Sarah Bernhardt."

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Miss Frances Graham French have been appointed to represent the United States at the second international Congress of Charities and the second International Congress for the Protection of Children, at Geneva, Switzer-land, on September 15. They will likewise attend the International Peace Congress, to be held at Budapest, and the International Women's Congress, to be held at Berlin.

Lieutenant Dan Godfrey, the celebrated bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards, will retire under the age limit next month.

"The London Chronicle" says that the Sultan of Turkey is descended from a French lady. His great-grandmother, Nachasadil Sultena, consort of Abdul Hamid I, was born in the West India Island of Martinique in the latter quarter of the eighteenth century. Her maiden name was Aimée Duboc de Rivery. She was cousin and companion in childhood of another lady, Josephine de la Pagérie, who escaped from the guillotine, on which her first husband was beheaded, to become Empress of the French. Mile de Rivery, on the completion of her education at a convent in Nantes, embarked at Marseilles for the West Indies. She was ship-wrecked and rescued by a vessel on its way to Algiers. The vessel was captured by Algerine pirates, and the lady was taken prisoner and sold as a slave to the Bey, who in turn made her a present to Abdul Hamid I. By him she became the mother of Mahmoud II, the reformer, and grandfather of the present Sultan. escaped from the guillotine, on which her first hus-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

No Christian sect, perhaps, is more strict in a cepting the Bible literally than the Dunkards. The Living Church" says that the question was once submitted at a Dunkard meeting whether it was lawful for the brethren to patronize or establish high schools, and the answer was in the negative, on the ground that the Bible tells Christians to mind not high things, but to condescend to men of low estate.

Here is a rough sketch of the pipe which Li Hung chang uses when he smokes—not optium, but to-acco. Ordinarily the tobacco-pipes used in China re made of common white metal, but Li's is ex-usitely chased in silver. Its most bulky part is reservoir of water completely closed in, from the quisitely chased in silver. Its most bulky part is a reservoir of water completely closed in, from the upper part of which rises a vertical silver tube with a horn mouthpiece. Let into the upper part of the water reservoir is the pipe proper, which is adjusted in such a way that its lower extremity touches the water. It is not unlike a cigarette-holder. In another part of the covering is an indentation for the reserve of tobacco. The operation of smoking would be more irritating than soothing to a Western smoker, for the pipe has to be replenished every minute or so, and there is, moreover, the risk, if the tube gets ever so little away; of sucking up not smoke but water—(Birmingham Post.

A pay envelope has been put on the market for the use of manufacturing and business firms, on which the following is printed: "This contains sound money. It will buy 100 cents' worth of goods for each dollar. Do you prefer 53-cent dollars for same labor?

Where is the summer girl to-day,
Who in the hammock swayed?
Where is the spinster who, they say,
In charms begins to fade?
Where is the matron who reposed
In the great easy chair?
Where is the coile e girl who dozed
O'er books of learning rare?

The empty hammock idly swings; The spinster's young once more:
The easy chair with unpressed springs
Stands lonely on the floor;
The college girl, far from sedate,
Johns in the season's zeal,
And each from early morn till late
Is out upon a wheel.

—(Washington's

At a recent wedding in an English town the officiating minister asked how the name of one of the witnesses was spelt, to which he received the reply, "McHugh." The minister then inquired how it was that the witness spelt his name in that way when his sister spelt hers "McCue," to which the witness responded, "Please, sir, my sister and me

He Had.—"Sharpson, I don't believe you have been inside a church for six months."
"Phiatz, that's unjust! Only three Sundays ago I spent an hour and a half in the vestibule of one of the finest churches on the South Side when I was out riding on my wheel and got caught in a shower, blame you!"—(Chicago Tribune.

A prominent citizen of Milwaukce is thus quoted in "The Washington Post": "Governor McKinley need have no fears of carrying Wisconsin. There never was much free-silver sentiment in the State, and the nomination of Bryan hasn't strengthened the cause. The conservative and substantial Germans, who constitute a large voting element, take no stock in flat money heresies. They regard John Sherman as the highest authority on finance, and a few speeches from the Ohio Senator will cure any kind of monetary craze that might happen to get a limited feethold. Ex-Senator Spooner's influence with the German voters is also very powerful. His appearance before a Wisconsin audience means that whatever views he advocates will be accepted. With such champions to talk for sound money there isn't the slightest doubt about Wisconsin.

Hale Johnson has been notified and has signified his willingness to accept. Betcher don't know who Hale Johnson is. He's one of the Prohibition nominees for Vice-President—I don't remember which one.—(Buffalo Express.

"The Lebanon (Ky.) Enterprise" says that some weeks ago, Mrs. Adams, of that town, set a heb, which, after attending to her duties for two weeks, wearied of welldoing and descried the nest. The eggs were thus exposed to the sun, and Mrs. Adams was surprised several days later to observe that they were hatching as well as if the hen had been attending strictly to her business. Every egg produced a healthy and vigorous chick except which were laid on the fence as worthless. Two days thereafter, however, two chickens scrambled out of these eggs, also, and came off of their perch and went on their way rejoicing.

the ascent of a mountain thought best to ask sole questions as to the capabilities of his guide. "Is the a thoroughly skilful climber." he asked of the hotel-keeper. "I should say so!" exclaimed the innexeeper. "He has lost two parties of tourists down the mountainside and escaped without a scratch both times."—(London Punch. A tourist in Switzerland who was about to make